

THE NEW SENATOR

Mr. Lapham's Early Life and Success as a Lawyer

New York Times.

Eldridge Gerry Lapham was born at Farmington, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1814. His early life was spent on a farm, and his early education was such as could be gained at the winter public schools. In this manner he gained a common school education, and was subsequently admitted to the Canandaigua Academy, where he completed his studies. Leaving the Academy, he studied civil engineering, and was afterward appointed a civil engineer on the Michigan Southern Railroad. Relinquishing this employment, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. Mr. Lapham soon after settled in Canandaigua, where he has since resided. In a few years he gained a very lucrative practice. In 1867 he was a member of the constitutional convention of New York. Although Mr. Lapham had already gained considerable prominence in this position, he continued to enlarge his circle of influential friends, he declined to be a candidate for any public office until the opening of the campaign in 1874. He was then nominated and elected by a good majority as representative to the forty-fourth congress. He was re-elected to the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses. In 1878, when he returned to the forty-sixth congress, he received 12,370 votes, against 10,232 votes cast for Pierpont, democrat and greenbacker, 24 votes for Howell, prohibitionist, and 38 scattering votes. The vote cast in 1880, when elected to the forty-seventh congress, was a very gratifying one. Mr. Lapham carrying the Twenty-seventh district by nearly 3,000 majority. He received 15,673 votes against 12,263 votes cast for Clement W. Bennett, the democratic candidate, and 434 votes for A. C. Heath, greenbacker.

Mr. Lapham was a classmate at Canandaigua Academy of the late Stephen A. Douglas. The academy was at that time one of the leading educational institutions in the state, and young Lapham and Douglas were regarded by the faculty and fellow students as the smartest scholars in the institution. In debate they were regarded as rivals, and always were pitted against each other. Mr. Lapham occupied a seat at the head of the table in the boarding department and Douglas sat at his right hand. Mr. Lapham was compelled to leave the school for several weeks, and on his return found Mr. Douglas occupying the seat at the head of the table. Mr. Lapham demanded his seat, and Mr. Douglas insisted on his right to retain it. The faculty finally decided that the two young men should argue the case before the scholars, who would sit as a jury. The contestants accepted the situation and made elaborate speeches. The jury decided that Douglas was entitled to the seat. Mr. Lapham, in relating this anecdote, used to say: "This was Stephen A. Douglas' first idea of squatter sovereignty."

A Modern Claude Duval—Feats of a Cripple Highwayman

Denver Republican. H. W. Burton, the cripple stage robber, has been arrested and brought to Denver. This man is said to have accomplished the somewhat marvelous feat of frightening thirteen passengers into giving up all the wealth they possessed, between Alamosa and Fayetteville, on the night of June 28.

It was a clear, beautiful night. The moon shone through soft rifts of cloud, and the air was soft and balmy. The horses were joggling along at a comfortable gait, the driver was chatting pleasantly with a passenger, and stage robbers were never thought of—that is, not until a man suddenly jumped out from behind a bush and commanded everybody aboard the stage to hold up their hands. This was about twelve miles from Alamosa. All the passengers excepting a woman and a cripple were expeditiously relieved of what cash could be found in their clothing. Before beginning the work of robbing the passengers a Mr. McMillan and the driver were bound so tightly that they could not have used their weapons had they possessed any, and then black caps were quickly pulled over their heads. When the passengers pockets had yielded all their solid wealth—the robber seemed not to want any watches or jewelry—the road agent made them get down on their knees and remain in that position until the mail sacks had been cut open and robbed of all that was valuable. Then the driver was permitted to remount his seat, crack his whip and take his passengers to Alamosa.

A large crowd of people had gathered at the Union depot out of curiosity to see the man whose courage overcame a dozen men. When the train arrived they gathered around the officer and prisoner, and surved about the platform in so solid a mass that it was necessary to call upon the police to clear a passage through the depot to the carriage which stood in waiting. Burton was driven at once to the office of United States Commissioner Brazee, where he was arraigned. The judge stated the charge against him, and asked if he had any answer to make, whether guilty or not guilty? "Not guilty," answered the prisoner. The judge asked him if he could furnish bail. He replied that he could if his examination did not occur too early. When informed that it could not take place until some time next week, Burton became anxious that it should occur as soon as possible. He spoke quickly but firmly, not in the least nervous and only anxious that his preliminary examination should not be delayed.

Judge Brazee fixed his bail at \$5000, and appointed an early date for the preliminary examination. Amittimus was then issued, and the prisoner taken to the county jail. Burton is about five feet ten inches in height, weighs about 165 pounds, is of light complexion, with a sandy mustache and light blue eyes. Has white hands and long fingers, is gentlemanly in appearance and action, and wears a light colored cashmere suit. His face indicates the man of nerve and determination more than that of the desperado.

Mr. E. S. Keith, who returned last evening from an extended business tour south, furnished a reporter of The Denver Tribune with some interesting particulars of the robbery, as

he had obtained them in interviews with some of the victims. The coach, containing twelve men and a woman, was proceeding quietly along, when all of a sudden the team ran upon a pile of rails in the road. The rails quickly stopped the horses, when instantly a man who was standing near the stage cried out to the passengers: "You'd better give up; or my men will shoot you down!"

As he said this the robber raised up one side of the canvas, thus screening himself from view, while he placed a reflector on the inner side, revealing the entire stage and the faces of its passengers. He then ordered those on top to dismount, and as the moon came down he drew a hood or hat over their heads and clapped their hands upon them. In this position he tied the hands of each man to his own head, and they released themselves with difficulty after he rode away.

The robber quickly searched the pockets of these outside men, taking what money he could find, and while doing so some of the inside passengers had a chance to conceal a part of their valuables. Then he went through the pockets of the inside passengers in the same way.

The woman was ordered to throw the light of the reflector on the mail pouches while he searched them. She obeyed his instructions with a singular coolness. He then proceeded to cut the bags, searched all valuable packages he could find and then making his horse rode away.

The most amusing part of this wonderful story is that the following morning the robber ate breakfast at Alamosa with them, keeping in their company till they reached Pueblo, where he was arrested.

In response to a telegram from Gen. Cameron, Marshal Pat Desmond started from Pueblo to the Arapahoe county jail. Burton was handcuffed and placed in a seat in front of the office.

While the train was running at a rapid rate of speed a short distance from Castle Rock, the prisoner suddenly freed one hand from the manacle, sprang to the door and jumped overboard, falling upon his shoulder almost under the flying train. Desmond said that while the train was running at about twenty or twenty-five miles an hour, when he could least have expected him to attempt escape, he (Desmond) went back to the rear end of the coach to the water cooler, and that while returning to his seat he observed the prisoner rushing toward the door, and saw him jump off the platform. Desmond cried out "stop the train," and ran to the platform with pistol in hand. A passenger pulled the bell cord and the train was stopped within a distance of few rods. In the meantime Desmond jumped from the train and was pursuing the fugitive. When Desmond struck the ground he observed that Burton was just beginning to struggle to his feet, having been stunned and hurt in the shoulder by the fall. The officer fired his pistol when Burton sprang to his feet, and, although quite lame, the latter made rapid strides across the plains. Desmond fired a second and third shot, when Burton fell. Having taken with him Desmond's grip-sack, which he supposed contained a large pistol, Burton employed himself as he ran in attempting to open the bag and fumbling about within for the weapons. After falling he surrendered and when again taken in custody it was discovered that he was slightly wounded on the head, just in the rear of the right ear. It only broke the skin and drew a little blood. A center shot would have been instant death. As soon as the train was stopped a large crowd of passengers joined in the chase, but their services were not needed. When captured Burton said to Desmond: "If your pistol had been in your satchel, as I thought it was, you could have stood off the whole gang. I've been shot at before, and I have had a hundred men after me; and have stood 'em off, too."

Malaria About the White House

From a Washington special. Dr. J. T. May, for forty years established in the practice of his profession at Washington, said to a reporter: "If, as is stated in the dispatches, the reported relapse came with a chill lasting an hour, I attribute the change to one of two causes. It is either owing to the malaria influence of the low grounds of the Potomac on the south of the president's house, or else it is owing to the formation of abscesses or the absorption of the matter, producing pyemia. Chills precedes them all. The symptoms have been so favorable and so mild that I hardly think it is owing to the absorption of the pus, rather it appears to me a malarial influence may be the cause. The president's house, as is proverbially known, is subject to such malarial influence and the intermittent fever which it causes. One of the worst and most obstinate cases of intermittent tertian I ever attended, was that of President Pierce, when he occupied the White House, and at that time most if not all of the servants on the south or river side of the building were attacked with that fever. If the president has been sleeping in a room in the south, and exposed to the breeze from the marshes by the river, with his windows open at night, he may have contracted malarial fever, which is always ushered in by a chill. If this is the cause it will manifest itself in all probability on Monday by a second chill, unless it assumes the quotidian or daily form, or the paroxysm is diverted by treatment. If his relapse is produced by the other cause, absorption of pus (pyemia), the case is much more serious. But there is strong reason to hope the latter is not the case."

Type-Writing

The new art of type-writing is coming into general use, and promises some great benefits. A large number of legal papers, including briefs, declarations, testimony, opinions, and abstracts, are preserved in this form. Many articles reach the press which have been copied on the type-writer, and much time is saved in deciphering illegible manuscripts. Quite a number of young women make a good livelihood as copyists, to whom the business is peculiarly suited. The introduction of this machine, indeed, transfers much business to the opposite

sex, which used to be done by young men who are thought to write a better business hand, but who are surpassed in accuracy and rapidity by young ladies whose hands have been accustomed to the piano. It is noticeable, however, that many attempt to learn the business who soon abandon it. It requires great care and perseverance. One must learn to copy a whole page without a single mistake, which may have not the application and habit of unerring accuracy to accomplish. Erasures and interlineations are unsightly, and not generally tolerated on this kind of manuscript. But one who becomes an expert may count on a good livelihood, as such can write nearly three times as fast as an ordinary man. There are at present but few in Chicago, all of whom do a large business, although there are many others employed in the offices of lawyers, merchants, and others. The work done at first was rather unsatisfactory, but since it has got mainly into the hands of young women it has become greater neatness and accuracy. We know of no new business which offers additional avenues of employment for our plucky, industrious, and persevering girls.

THE SMALL FRY.

"Now, Sammy have you read the story of Joseph?" "O, yes, uncle." "Well, then, what wrong did they do when they sold their brother?" "They sold him to Egypt."

An August Sunday school teacher asked her class: "For what purpose did God give man his different senses? Why are we given eyes?" "To shut 'em up when we go to sleep," said a dull boy at the foot of the class.

A little boy was asked recently if he knew where the wicked finally went to. He answered: "They practice law here a spell and then go to the legislature." It was a capital operation for that boy to sit down for a few days.

Mean folks in this world, there are. A South End father asked his son if he felt too tired or lame to go to Barnum's circus, and when the boy said "no," told him to go and bring up a load of coal. The boy couldn't say he wasn't able.—Boston Post.

Little Johnny had been caught by his aunt teasing a fly. "Johnny," said she, "supposing some great beast a thousand times bigger than yourself should tease you, and perhaps eat you all up?" "I don't know," said Johnny, "but I feel as bad as I do when I swallow a fly."

Bodie, Nevada, boyaged from 10 to 15 years, assemble daily in an old cabin of that town and engage in playing cards. They have a complete "lay-out," and conduct their game according to rule. Those who have seen the boys around the table say they carry through the performance with all the skill and coolness of old gamblers.

In the garden two six-year-old children, a girl and boy, exchanged vigorous blows and scratches, meanwhile calculating each other at the top of their voices like Homer's heroes. "Ma'am," said the girl, after much difficulty, succeeds in separating them. "What in the name of little wretches are you up to you unhappy little wretches?" "Playing husband and wife, ma'am."

Two boys were standing by the bee hives watching the "little busy" doing his chores. "Put your finger in that hole," said Ike to his cousin, "and you'll get stung in the liver." The unsuspecting boy put his finger in, and withdrawing it in haste, upset the hive. Ike didn't learn how hot was his cousin, but he knew that it registered about 90 above, in the coolest part of the farm, that afternoon.

Little Charley is sitting in the parlor when Julia's beau enters. Wishing to make a friend of the stripling he has come to regard as his future brother-in-law, he talks to him about toys and picture books and Indians and finally asks him: "Have you seen the comet?" "You bet," answers Charley. "And Julia says it returns every year." "O't me! Come now, Charley, and what else did she say?" "Nothing, only that it reminds her of you because it is cherty."

"Pa, what is ensilage?" "Why—h'm—ensilage, my son, is—ur—ensilage is—oh, something like mullage, my son; something like mullage; used to stick things together, you know. There was, run away to your play, and don't disturb me now." And that boy thinks his pa is a very encyclopaedia of wisdom. Happy childhood! Every man who has elapsed, I've been shot at before, and I have had a hundred men after me; and have stood 'em off, too."

Thoughts of a patriotic boy: I've tried hard to be like George Washington, but I can't. Every Fourth of July I steal barrels to set off fireworks in; I chuck pieces of lighted punk into the carpenter's shop; I throw torpedoes through the neighbors' windows; I load up my cannon and let her rip under the sick man's window across the way; I wait until I see a skittish horse coming before I touch off the double-barrel; if I think my pistol is going to burst, I give it to some other little boy to shoot first; and when dad don't come down with all the money I want, I threaten to tell mother of the time I saw his trying to kiss the nurse. If George Washington wanted anybody to be like him, he oughtn't to have been so hard to be like. But I don't believe there ever was a child so person as George Washington.—(Courier-Journal.)

IMPIETIES.

"What's your favorite hymn?" whispered the priest to the culprit as the sheriff was fixing the noose around his neck. "Every man who can swap horses or ketch fish, and not lie about it, is just as pluz as men ever git to be in this world."—Josh Billings.

"I take my tea this morning," said a colored preacher, "from dat portion ob de Scripture whar de Postal Pat pints his pistol to de Post."

A former chaplain in the army sends from Vermont to the consense fund of the treasury the sum of \$100 as an excessive allowance for forage.

There was a young man from the Mission Who spent all his Sunday's in fishing; He said Hades for Hell When they didn't bite well. For he'd read the revised edition.

"What denomination do you belong to?" asked the leader of a free prayer-meeting, addressing a rough-looking customer who had strolled in and taken a front seat. "Hoss Company No. 12," was the Philistine's answer.

The church organ at Pringer, Iowa, was taken to a dance and made to grind out terpsichorean music, and upon its return to the church preacher Beebe bounced it out, declaring that the instrument had been defiled and could no longer do duty in the sanctuary.

A Chinese laundressman in Philadelphia has a revised sign, of which this is a true copy:

No trustee—no trustee
Bustee is Hades
No trustee—no bustee
No bustee—no Hades.

Clergyman just back from a trip east on a "half-fare" ticket:—"My brethren, when I was on the great link, that magnificent double track, all steel rail, palace cars, through without a hitch, and I was in the name of the route, and I can assure you that every director of the road is a gentleman, and a thoroughbred Christian, I saw" (here follows the moral illustration.)

All of which shows that western railroads know how to advertise, when they "cut" rates for elegments.

The Zulus are heathen, and have not been taught the Christian doctrine of non-resistance, and so when a New York Christian called one of the Zulus on exhibition there had names, slapped his face and annoyed him generally, the unregenerate pagan did not turn the other cheek also, but seized a hickory stick two inches thick, and struck the Christian on the head, inflicting a deadly wound. The Zulu needs to be lashed with and converted.

Another colored preacher, Johnson, of Hamilton, Canada, has taken up the subject, and proves the Jaspersian theory from holy writ, whose proofs are rock-ribbed and mountain-lattressed. Did not St. John, "the revealer," speak of a number of angels "standing at the four corners of the earth holding the wind that it might not blow upon the earth," and how could the earth be round if it had corners? The reverend astronomer knew no better way out than to take the word of God as we find it. Further this gentleman said: "I have been content to believe just as Mr. Jasper believes. I think that he was quite right when he made the assertion that he did. One proof that he was right is the motion of the spots on the sun. Let anyone observe these spots and they will be seen to move. The rate of their motion will determine the rate of the sun's rotation and that of the moon. Joshua commanded the sun and the moon to stand still in the heavens. Would Joshua have done that if they were asleep? Still! Again, when King Izabiah had no confidence in the Lord, is it not recorded in scriptures that the Lord moved the sun back ten degrees?"

Deaf as a Post.

Mrs. W. J. Lang, Bethany, Ont., states that for fifteen months she was troubled with a disease in the ear, causing entire deafness. In ten minutes after using THOMAS ELECTRIC OIL she found relief, and in a short time was entirely cured and her hearing restored. J24-1w

A Lady Correspondent

MR. EDITOR.—In a recent issue of your paper "Daisy B." writes to know what to do when she has the "blues." Now, I have been troubled with that very unpleasant and essentially feminine complaint in the past, and I am quite sure my experience will help her. I don't believe those indigo feelings come because things don't go right around us, but because matters don't go right within us. Every lady understands this and knows the cause. For years I have suffered terribly, and I now see that I might have avoided it all had I known what I do to-day. I tried taking Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure as an experiment, and it did for me more than I could ever have dreamed it possible to do for any woman. I would not be without it for the world, and I earnestly advise Daisy B. or any lady troubled as she was to use the means which I did and I am sure it will have the same effect. eod-1w

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